Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

technical terms as tectonic, dissected fault scarp, antecedent, peneplain, horst, tilted block structure and glacial cirques. Bowman's work makes no pretence to be an exposition of the science; it merely uses physiography for description.

The title of the book is misleading, therefore; it has the merit of being brief and distinctive. No other book has this name, and it has something to do with forests in that it is designed for the author's "forestry" students at Yale. It was obviously this aspect of the work that led to the inclusion of the hundred pages on the nature and origin of soils, as this is lacking in the text books of physiography, and students of forestry need it. If a title should tell what is in a book, this one would read "A physiographic description of the United States, with an introductory chapter on soils." "Forest Physiography" is certainly much handier.

The work appeals to all geographers and geologists, and all of them who have made contributions to our knowledge of American physiography will find their work utilized here and properly credited. It appears to be a special feature of the index that it includes the names of all authors cited for however slight a work. It thus serves as an analytical bibliography of the subject-matter. Such a work is not supposed to be read continuously but rather by parts, on reference. Nevertheless, the book is eminently readable.

Necessarily, some features described are still of disputed origin, but Bowman puts the emphasis on the nature of the features. His references make it easy for a reader who wants the opposing views to find them. For the nature of the Great Lakes country, for instance, there is no account for the general reader at all comparable to this.

The publishers will doubtless correct a number of misprints, in another printing, and refer more clearly to the Plates. The author is to be congratulated on having produced that not too common thing, a good and useful book.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Natural Vegetation as an Indicator of Possibilities of Land for Crop Production in the Great Plains Area. By H. L. Schantz. *Bulletin* 201, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, 1911.

Dr. Shantz's Monograph is designed primarily to aid settlers on the High Plains in judging the agricultural values of soils by the native vegetation. In this region of light rainfall practically all other soil factors are subordinate to moisture conservation, and the native plants that show a soil receptive to and retentive of moisture are indicative of the best types of agricultural lands.

Three plant groups or "associations" are described, the short grass, the wire grass and the bunch grass. The short grass with a shallow root system indicates a compact loam or "hard land" into which rain cannot penetrate deeply. Although a fertile type in humid regions, this soil is not favorable for ordinary crops in years of average rainfall.

The wire grass indicates a sandy or sandy loam soil which readily allows the penetration of rain and by its fine surface mulch conserves the soil moisture. Such a soil is too heavy to blow readily and yet is porous enough to contain an adequate moisture content.

The bunch grass is characteristic of the sand hills. It is also found on loamy ridges, on clay areas and along streams where the active soil creep breaks up the soil and makes it pervious to rain. This type also indicates soil that has a favorable moisture content.

Considerable loss has resulted to Eastern settlers who chose the "tight" loam, a soil that in humid regions would be fertile, and these lands have had selling value not justified by their crop possibilities. Those familiar with the soils have located on the more sandy soils, an interesting example of geographic response. Much interesting data of rainfall, run off, available and unavailable, soil moisture and botanical studies are given. F. V. EMERSON.

The Ice Age in North America, and its Bearings upon the Antiquity of Man. By G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D. xxi and 763 pp. Maps, illustrations, bibliography and index. Bibliotheca Sacra Co., Oberlin, O., 1911. 9 x 6.

Wright's Ice Age has been for years the popular source of information as to the work of the ice and its extent in North America. The readable style and the first-hand knowledge and observation of the author make attractive reading for those who wish a general idea of the subject.

The fifth edition differs from its predecessors in a somewhat more ample presentation of the data gathered during the last ten years especially in the Mississippi Valley. The chapters on the causes of the glacial period are most interesting, affording as they do a summary of the principal theories which have been advanced. The author does not fully accept Chamberlain's hypothesis as to the rôle of carbon dioxide in the formation of continental glaciers but rather inclines to Croll's theory.

The sub-title of the book is treated in the last four chapters. The author's discussion shows his strong bias toward the idea that man's existence during the glacial period is shown by the discovery of implements of human manufacture in the drift. The discussion of this disputed question is interesting, although hardly convincing.

To working geologists, the inclusive bibliography is useful; it includes the titles of hundreds of papers that bear on the facts and problems of glaciers and glaciation. Over 200 maps and illustrations add to the value of the book.

F. V. EMERSON.

Labrador: Its Discovery, Exploration, and Development. By W. G. Gosling. xii and 574 pp. Maps, illustrations and index. The Musson Book Company, Ltd., Toronto. 9 x 6.

If this be by way of preface to Dr. Grenfell's book on Labrador, we shall await with interest the wine which has so goodly a bush. To this coming work Mr. Gosling relinquishes everything that might pertain to the biologic study of this region. For himself he has selected two principal themes, the moot points of the discovery history of Labrador and the more recent entrance of the bleak shore upon the page of history. While sedulous to attribute a credit richly deserved to Henri Harrisse for the gathering of all the shreds of documentary evidence which might be gleaned for the study of the discovery, Mr. Gosling has a credit of his own for making this material more readily accessible and for clearing up several points which have hitherto been most obscure. In connection with this branch of his theme, he has provided excellent reproductions of all known charts which bear upon the beginnings of history on this coast, and in the text has been careful to provide painstaking explanation, for it must be acknowledged that few but highly trained geographers can read to comprehension the maps of the old voyages. The mass of transcriptions of old records